

beautiful little Sun-bird *Anthobaphes violacea*; the cock was sitting on a shrub and the hen flitting about the bushes, whence she readily flew to her nest as we watched her. It was an oval shell composed of bents and the like, and was not yet lined. *Saxicola familiaris* was seen upon the higher mountain-slopes and *Laniarius ferrugineus* was heard in the Skeleton Gorge.

We left South Africa by the 'Armadale Castle' on September 20th with much regret, and had a most delightful homeward journey, though uneventful with regard to birds, except for the fact that we were bringing home two examples of *Gyps kolbii* and a pen of *Spheniscus demersus*, which were crammed by hand with fish and throve well. A small Petrel was caught on board, but disappeared before I could see it; and near Madeira a specimen of *Motacilla raii* visited us on its autumnal migration. The other birds observed did not differ from those seen on the outward voyage.

In conclusion, I wish again to draw attention to the fact that this article contains but an account of the birds observed in a somewhat hurried winter-journey, and will not, of course, bear comparison with the excellent results obtained by our energetic fellow-workers on the spot, who will, nevertheless, I hope, be glad to learn the impression made by the Avifauna of their country upon an appreciative visitor.

---

## XXII.—Obituary.

Capt. F. W. HUTTON, Dr. ÉMILE OUSTALET, Dr. PAUL LEVERKÜHN, and Sir ROBERT LLOYD PATTERSON.

CAPT. FREDERICK WILLIAM HUTTON, one of the most distinguished of our Colonial Men of Science, who was in London last summer, but, in consequence of indifferent health, did not see many of his old friends, died on his way back to New Zealand on the 27th of October last. His name is well known in the scientific world as the Curator of the Museum at Christchurch, New Zealand, and as President of the New Zealand Institute. Captain Hutton, the second

son of the Rev. H. S. Hutton, was born in Lincolnshire in 1836, and was educated at the Naval Academy, Gosport. After three years' service in the Indian Mercantile Marine, he gave up his naval profession, and entered King's College, London, whence he passed into the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, becoming a captain of that regiment in 1852. He served in the Crimean War, and distinguished himself in the Indian Mutiny in 1858, having been present at the relief of Lucknow and at the defeat of the Gwalior mutineers. In 1860 he entered the Staff College at Sandhurst, and passed out sixth in the examination of 1861.

In 1865 Captain Hutton retired from his military career and emigrated to New Zealand, where he resided first in Auckland and then on the Waikato. Having a strong taste for Geology, he obtained a post as Assistant in the New Zealand Geological Survey in 1871, and removed to Wellington. Two years later he was appointed Provincial Geologist of Otago and Curator of the Otago Museum at Dunedin. Three years afterwards he was made Professor of Biology and Geology in the University of New Zealand at Christchurch, which office he held until 1893, when he accepted the Curatorship of the Christchurch Museum, a post which he occupied at the time of his death. In 1900 Captain Hutton was elected President of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1904 became President of the New Zealand Institute. In 1892 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, while he was also a member of many other learned and scientific societies on the Continent and in the Colonies. Thus it will be seen that, after relinquishing the military profession, Captain Hutton devoted his life entirely to scientific pursuits. His work was mostly geological, and was published principally in the 'Transactions of the New Zealand Institute,' where more than one hundred papers will be found under his name. He was one of our best authorities on the extinct Moas of New Zealand, but had also an excellent knowledge of the recent Avifauna of the Colony. In 1871 he published a catalogue of its Birds, and in 1904, in connexion with Mr. James

Drummond, a general account of the Colony's air-breathing Vertebrates. To our own journal Captain Hutton contributed ten articles, and other of his ornithological papers will be found in the 'Transactions of the New Zealand Institute' and in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London,' of which he was for many years a Corresponding Member.

Dr. JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC ÉMILE OUSTALET.—The name of ÉMILE OUSTALET is familiar to most of us as that of the President of the International Ornithological Congress of 1900, an office which he gave over personally to Dr. Bowdler Sharpe on the re-assembling of the last Congress at Cambridge in 1905. Dr. Oustalet was born at Montbéliard in August 1844. He entered the service of the great French Museum in the Jardin des Plantes as Assistant Naturalist in 1875, and retained his connection with it until the day of his decease. In 1900, upon the death of Dr. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, he was appointed Professor of Mammalogy, with the special charge of the well-known Menagerie of that Institution, and was also made Sub-Director of the École des Hautes-Études, both of which posts he held at the time of his decease. Dr. Oustalet, as we have been informed, commenced his zoological work with the study of Insects, but transferred his attention to Birds when he was appointed to his first post at the Jardin des Plantes. One of his most important publications was that on the Birds of China, which he prepared in connexion with Père David, the well-known scientific missionary to that country. It was issued in 1877, in two volumes, the second of which contains the Plates, and still remains our best book of general reference on the Avifauna of the Chinese Empire. This was followed in 1879 by a catalogue of the birds obtained by the French Explorer Marche on the Ogové River in Gaboon. In 1893, Dr. Oustalet was associated with Dr. Milne-Edwards in preparing an important memoir on the extinct Birds represented in the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle. This was a volume commemorative of the Centenary

of the foundation of the Museum of Natural History, an event which took place that year. In the following year Dr. Oustalet prepared a Catalogue of the Birds collected during the celebrated journey of Prince Henry of Orléans through Turkestan, Tibet, and Western China. Another important memoir followed, 'On the Birds of the French Colonies of Cambodgia, Laos, Annam, and Tonquin,' of which the French National Museum possesses an unrivalled series. We have only lately recorded the completion of this excellent piece of work (see 'The Ibis,' 1905, p. 488).

Besides the above-mentioned publications, Dr. Oustalet was the author of many short papers and notices on ornithological subjects. He was truly indefatigable in his exertions to promote the advancement of zoological science. As one of us can testify from long personal acquaintance, Dr. Oustalet was a most kind and obliging friend, and always ready to take any amount of trouble in assisting his foreign correspondents who came to visit him at the Jardin des Plantes. Dr. Oustalet died, rather suddenly, at St. Cast (Côtes-du-Nord) on the 26th of October, 1905. It will be difficult to replace him in the post which he filled so well.

Dr. PAUL LEVERKÜHN.—We have the sad duty of reporting the sudden death of one of the youngest members of our Union—Hofrat Dr. Paul Leverkühn,—who succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever on December 4th, 1905, at Sofia (Bulgaria).

He was born on the 12th of January, 1867, in Hanover, and was the eldest son of the "Geheime Regierungs- und Schulrat" Karl Leverkühn, by his marriage with Louise Grisebach, a relative of the celebrated Professor of Botany of Göttingen. From 1886 to 1891 Leverkühn studied at Kiel, Strassburg, Freiburg-i.-B., and München. At the last-named University he was made "Doctor Medicinæ" (May 1891), and after having served as an "Einjähriger" in the 15th Regiment of Field-Artillery in Strassburg, attained the rank of "Stabsarzt der Reserve."

From his earliest boyhood Leverkühn was profoundly

interested in Natural History, especially Ornithology, being no doubt influenced by his acquaintance with the brothers R. and W. Blasius of Brunswick and with Amtsrat A. Nehrkorn of Riddagshausen, the well-known Oologist. From this friendly intercourse originated the interesting book 'Fremde Eier im Nest' (1891), which may be called the most remarkable among the numerous ornithological papers and pamphlets which Leverkühn published in various scientific periodicals. He was also a contributor to the 'Neue Naumann' (see the article on *Upupa epops*), and was for many years an active member of the Council of the "Deutscher Verein zum Schutze der Vogelwelt."

Leverkühn also worked actively in Bibliography, and was famed for his extensive knowledge of literature, especially in relation to ornithology. In this capacity Leverkühn loved to work out most carefully biographies, even of men little known to science, and to republish long-forgotten pamphlets (*e. g.*, 'Der philosophische Bauer, von Johann Andreas Naumann'). An important paper in this line is the Biography of the two Naumanns, father and son, in the 'Neue Naumann.'

It is very regrettable that Leverkühn was not able to see his most important piece of work finished, namely the new Museum of Natural History in Sofia, which was so far advanced that it was intended to open it to the public in the course of the present year. Our Member, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, an ardent lover of Science, secured Leverkühn's services in 1892 to carry out his scientific plans. Soon after his arrival in Sofia (May 1893), Leverkühn was nominated "Director of the Library and Scientific Institutions," but still kept his original position as Private Secretary to the Prince for H.H.'s German correspondence. In consequence of this position, Leverkühn always travelled along with the Prince, and was, besides, frequently entrusted with missions of a confidential nature. All these duties, of course, occupied a good deal of time, and it is really marvellous how Leverkühn managed to do much literary work besides, and even to compose orchestral music.

At his ten-years' jubilee (1904), in acknowledgment of all his faithful services, Leverkühn received the title of "Hofrat" from the Prince, who also made him a Knight. With honours of this kind Leverkühn was amply provided—it is stated that two velvet cushions with twenty-one Orders on them were carried behind his coffin. The Prince and all the notabilities of Bulgaria were present at the funeral ceremony, which took place in the German Evangelical Church at Sofia.

Besides such honours, Leverkühn was a Corresponding Member of many scientific Societies, amongst others of the British and American Ornithologists' Unions and of the Zoological Society of London.

A full memorial of him has been published by Otto Taschenberg (see 'Leopoldina' for December 1905, pp. 109–111).—O. F.

Sir ROBERT LLOYD PATTERSON, D.L., of Holywood, Co. Down, a Member of our Union, died on January 29th, 1906, aged 69 years. In him Belfast has lost one of her most valuable public men, both from the commercial and from the scientific point of view, and certainly the most eminent in that department of knowledge which interests both parties. He was the son of Robert Patterson, F.R.S., author of 'Zoology for Schools,' &c., and was himself twice President of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, to the 'Proceedings' of which he was a frequent contributor. Successful in business, he retired in 1886, and was knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1902 for his public services. The keen interest which he took in the establishment of "The Patterson Museum"—so-called after his father—was shown in many ways; and he presented to this important educational adjunct of the Belfast "People's Palace" many specimens of mammals and birds. In the 'Irish Naturalist' appear several of his ornithological notes, while he was the author of 'The Birds, Fishes, and Cetacea of Belfast Lough,' of which two editions were issued.

Among a more or less purely utilitarian class in Belfast he stood out prominently as a broad-minded man of wide sympathies, anxious to popularize knowledge, and always ready to give his time and money for the promotion of Natural Science.—R. M. B.

XXIII.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

[Continued from p. 212.]

34. '*Avicultural Magazine.*'

[*Avicultural Magazine.* The Journal of the Avicultural Society. New Series. Vol. iv. No. 2. December 1905.]

The main article in this number is that on the Regent Bird (*Sericulus melinus*) by Mr. R. Phillipps, in which he gives details of the successful hatching of two young birds, and discusses the question of the possible polygamy of the male. He also makes the important correction that the bowers which he formerly attributed to males are constructed by females, and that the males do not make two kinds of bowers. Mrs. Howard Williams writes on the nesting of *Munia pectoralis*, Mr. Teschemaker on that of the Green Avadavat.

35. Dresser's '*Eggs of the Birds of Europe.*'

[*Eggs of the Birds of Europe*, including all the Species inhabiting the Western Palearctic Area. By H. E. Dresser. Pt. II. London: December 1905. 4to. Pp. 33-68; 5 pls.]

The second part of Mr. Dresser's work on European Oology (see above, p. 192) has now been published, and contains his account of the Vultures, the Kites, the Honey-Buzzard, nine species of *Phylloscopus*, eight of *Hypolais*, and two of *Aëdon*. The eggs figured are those of *Vultur monachus*, *Neophron percnopterus*, *Gypæëtus barbatus*, *Milvus iclinus*, *M. ægyptius*, the Phylloscopiine (*Regulus*, *Phylloscopus*, *Hypolais*), and *Aëdon*.

Mr. Dresser's knowledge of the distribution of species is a great feature in the letterpress, while the debt under which he lies to Mr. Zarudny is evident in the case of many